

APPENDIX C. U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE LETTER and OTHER LETTERS



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BLOOMINGTON FIELD OFFICE (ES)

620 South Walker Street

Bloomington, IN 47403-2121

(812) 334-4261 FAX (812) 334-4273

February 6, 2003



Mr. Robert Waltz

Indiana DNR, Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology

402 West Washington Street, Room 290

Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear Mr. Waltz:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has reviewed your letter of January 22, 2003 regarding a gypsy moth treatment program for 18 sites in 9 Indiana counties (Allen, Kosciusko, Lake, LaPorte, Marshall, Noble, Porter, St. Joseph, Whitley). We are submitting the following comments on the year 2003 program.

These comments have been prepared under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et. seq.) and are consistent with the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Mitigation Policy.

One of the proposed treatment methods, spraying with Bacillus thuringensis (Bt), is of concern for 2 federally endangered species of Lepidoptera in Indiana, the Karner blue butterfly (Lycaeides melissa samueulis) and Mitchell's satyr butterfly (Neonympha mitchellii). The known occurrences of these 2 endangered species are in the northern portions of Lake and Porter Counties (Karner blue), and isolated locations in LaPorte and LaGrange Counties (Mitchell's satyr). Neither species is known to occur near the sites identified in your letter. Aerial spraying of Bt will occur at 9 of the sites, including core areas within much larger sites at Furnessville and South Bend. The remainder of the sites will be treated with Disrupt II pheromone flakes, which are considered to be highly specific for gypsy moths with no adverse impacts on the federally listed butterflies.

Other Endangered Species

The proposed treatment sites are within the range of the federally endangered Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis), and federally threatened bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) and copperbelly watersnake (Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta). Based on previous studies the most common food item of Indiana bats is moths, therefore extensive elimination of a broad range of Lepidopteran species has the potential to adversely affect the Indiana

bat's food base. Given the very limited range of the current Bt spraying program and the specificity of the pheromone treatment, the proposed project is not likely to adversely affect these listed species.

This precludes the need for further consultation on this project as required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. If, however, new information on endangered species at the site becomes available or if project plans are changed significantly, please contact our office for further consultation.

Some of the sites in Porter County overlap with the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and Indiana Dunes State Park. We recommend that you coordinate with the National Park Service and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources regarding these properties.

For further discussion, please contact Mike Litwin at (812) 334-4261 ext. 205.

Sincerely yours,


Scott E. Pruitt
Field Supervisor

cc: Christie Kiefer, Indiana Division of Fish and Wildlife, Indianapolis, IN
USFWS, Warsaw, IN
Phillip Marshall, IDNR, PO Box 218, Vallonia, IN 47281

Indiana Department of Natural Resources Memorandum

DATE: April 8, 2002

TO: Bob Waltz, Director /
Gayle R. Jansen, Entomologist Supervisor
Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology

FROM: Mike Neyer, Director
Christie Kiefer, Environmental Coordinator
Environmental Unit, Division of Water

4/12/03
JHK

Re: DNR #10028 - Proposed Gypsy Moth Treatment Sites; Multi-County (Allen, Marshall, Noble, Whitley, Kosciusko, Lake, LaPorte, St. Joseph, and Porter Counties)

The Environmental Unit has coordinated an environmental review of the above referenced project per your request. Our unit offers the following comments for your information.

Overall, the approach to use mating disruption pheromone flakes, as opposed to Btk (*Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki*), in areas with large amounts of natural habitat seems wise. Although we have very little data on lepidopterans in these areas, we know from surveys in similar habitats elsewhere, that rare butterflies and moths do use these habitats. Areas that contain large amounts of habitat include Chain-O-Lakes State Park in Noble County, Dunes State Park, Furnessville and Furnessville South in Porter County, an area north of Lake Everett in northwest Allen County, and the Oakwood area in LaPorte County.

The one area where a fair amount of natural habitat exists, which is slated for use of Btk is the Furnessville Core. This area is located on the southeast side of the larger Furnessville treatment area, where additional natural habitat occurs. Although we do not have documented populations of rare lepidopterans, it is likely that rare species do inhabit the area. We understand that, due to the large existing populations at this location, the only viable treatment option is Btk.

The proposed project will not knowingly impact any state or federally endangered species.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service in this matter. Please do not hesitate to contact Christie Kiefer, Environmental Coordinator at 232-4160 or toll free at 1-877-928-3755 if we can be of further assistance.

MWN:CLK

Note: Please include the above DNR # on any future correspondence regarding this project.



Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2719
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.state.in.us

Frank O'Bannon, Governor
John Goss, Director



April 2, 2003

Bob Waltz
Division of Entomology & Plant Pathology
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
402 West Washington Street, Room W290
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Agriculture

State Agency: Division of Entomology & Plant Pathology, Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Re: Gypsy moth eradication program

Dear Mr. Waltz:

This letter is intended to supersede our letter dated February 21, 2003. Pursuant to Indiana Code 14-21-1-18 the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology ("DHPA") has conducted an analysis of the materials provided with your letter dated January 27, 2003, and received by the DHPA on the same day, for the above indicated project in Allen, LaPorte, Noble, Porter, and St. Joseph counties, Indiana. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has also conducted a review of the materials for the above indicated project in Allen, LaPorte, Noble, Porter, Whitley, Marshall, Lake, Kosciusko and St. Joseph counties, Indiana.

Refer to the following comments provided pursuant to Indiana Code 14-21-1-18:

We are not aware of any historic properties within the project area that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, or that might otherwise be considered historic as the term is used in Indiana Code 14-21-1-18.

In conclusion, it appears to us, based on what we currently know, that a certificate of approval will not be necessary for alterations to any known, historically or architecturally significant structures or sites.

Refer to the following comments provided pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800:

Based upon the documentation available at Indiana SHPO, we have not identified any historic buildings, structures, districts, objects, or archaeological resources listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register within the probable area of potential effects.

This information has been provided to assist the U.S. Department of Agriculture with the identification of historic properties. Upon completion of the remainder of its identification and evaluation efforts in 36 C.F.R. § 800.4 (a-c), the U.S. Department of Agriculture may analyze the information that has been gathered and proceed to consider the effects on historic properties. Thereafter, the U.S. Department of Agriculture will need to notify the Indiana SHPO and other appropriate parties of the results of its identification and evaluation efforts and its views on whether historic

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properties may or may not be affected with the appropriate documentation as stated in 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(d). Refer to the following comments:

- 1) If the U.S. Department of Agriculture believes that a determination of "no historic properties affected" accurately reflects its assessment, then it shall provide documentation of its finding as set forth in 36 C.F.R. § 800.11(d) to the Indiana SHPO, notify all consulting parties, and make the finding with supporting documentation available for public inspection (36 C.F.R. §§ 800.4[d][1] and 800.2[d][2]).
- 2) If, on the other hand, the U.S. Department of Agriculture finds that an historic property may be affected, then it shall notify the Indiana SHPO, the public and all consulting parties of its finding and seek views on effects in accordance with 36 C.F.R. §§ 800.4(d)(2) and 800.2(d)(2). Thereafter, the U.S. Department of Agriculture may proceed to apply the criteria of adverse effect and determine whether the project will result in a "no adverse effect" or an "adverse effect" in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.5.

A copy of the revised 36 C.F.R. Part 800 that went into effect on January, 11, 2001, may be found on the Internet at www.achp.gov for your reference. If you have questions about the comments provided above, please call Karie A. Brudis of our office at (317) 232-1646.

Very truly yours,



Jon C. Smith
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JCS:KAB:kab

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Integrated Pest Management

Proposal: INDU-2003-013

Region: GLSO -- GREAT LAKES SSO

State: IN -- INDIANA

Proposal Created: 03/10/2003	Last Updated: 03/10/2003	Submitted for Review: 03/10/2003
Status: CONCUR	Official: MIKE GALLAGHER	Status Assigned: 03/10/2003

Pest 1: GYPSY MOTH

Pest 2: <NONE SELECTED>

Pest 3: <NONE SELECTED>

Type: OTHER

Herbicide: NOT APPLICABLE

Product Name: DISRUPT II
Product EPA Number: 8730-55
Manufacturer: HERCON

Purpose: FOREST PROTECTION	Acres: 2,750 Square Feet:
Method: AERIAL	
Primary Site: FOREST	
Secondary Site: <NONE SELECTED>	
Start Month: JUNE	End Month: JULY

Will this pesticide be applied to a cultural zone?	N
Name of cultural manager coordinated with:	RANDY KNUTSON
Will this pesticide be applied to a natural zone?	Y
Will this pesticide be applied to a special zone?	N
Will this pesticide be applied to a developed zone?	Y
Are any of the pests to be managed exotic species?	Y
Will multiple applications be required during the year?	N
Was the application of the pesticide approved last year?	N
Is the product classified by EPA a 'restricted user'?	N
Is there potential impact on Threatened/Endangered species	N
Will the pesticide be applied to a body of water?	N
Does the park monitor population trends of the pest(s)?	Y
Is there an established population threshold?	Y
Have non-chemical control methods been attempted?	Y

Date: 03/11/2003

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Integrated Pest Management

Page 2 of 2

Proposal: INDU-2003-013

Region: GLSO -- GREAT LAKES SSG

State: IN -- INDIANA

Year of last approved IPM plan: 1985

IPM Contact: RANDY KNUTSON

Phone: 219-926-7561

Was this product applied during the previous year? N

Does the value in the Amount Applied box represent
the total product applied during the proposed year? N

Unit: <NONE SELECTED>

Amount Applied: 0.0000

Actual area treated:

Acres 0.00000000

Square Feet 0.0000

Active Ingredients

Code	Name	Convert	Total Lbs Applied
PHEROM	PHEROMONE	.17	<NA>

Notes/Memo

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources is coordinating the spraying. They have completed an environmental assessment. They will be spraying several areas.